

Socialists Pick Cannon to Run For Governor

Unofficial Convention Selects Metal Workers' Union Organizer to Head State Ticket in November

Sweet Group Is Assailed

Moderates in Control and All Radical Minority Planks Are Voted Down

Joseph D. Cannon, formerly organizer of the Western Federation of Miners and now organizer of the Metal Workers' Union, yesterday was the unofficial convention of the Socialist party of this state.

The delegates who assembled at the People's House yesterday selected Cannon as the nominee. The designer, who was on the platform when he was acclaimed the party's choice to head the state ticket, rose and began a speech declining to run.

But the delegates refused to listen to him, shouting "Hurrah for Cannon!" and "No! No! You must accept."

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The State Ticket

Those selected as Cannon's running mates were:

Lieutenant Governor: Miss Jessie Wallace Haghan, of Brooklyn.

Secretary of State: Charles W. Noonan, of New York.

Comptroller: Philip Randolph, of New York.

State Treasurer: Hattie F. Kruger, of Buffalo.

State Engineer: Vladimir Karapato, of Ithaca.

Attorney General: Darwin J. Meserole, of Buffalo.

Karapato is professor of electrical engineering at Cornell; Miss Kruger and Noonan have long been identified with the party, the latter being secretary of the state committee. Miss Haghan is a teacher in one of the local high schools. Randolph is a negro and editor of "The Messenger."

Justice Jacob Tanken, of the Municipal Court, was designated for the nomination for United States Senator.

Leon A. Makiel, of New York, and Hezekiah Wilcox, of Chemung County, were designated to associate judges of the Court of Appeals.

In his speech of acceptance Cannon said that the Socialists must make "the greatest campaign in their history."

"We must show that we represent the people of this state," he said.

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Notes of Italy's Anthem End Theater Fire Panic

Stampeding Audience Halts Automatically When Orchestra Strikes Up National Anthem

When a motion picture film which was being shown in the Bronx Savoy Theater last night caught fire, the orchestra played the Italian national anthem and averted a panic. The theater, on East 187th Street, is largely patronized by Italians. The sight of curling smoke which floated from the projection booth over their heads started a rush for the exits. Somebody shouted "fire" and the rush became a stampede. When Joseph Commelli, the manager, shouted from the rear of the house that there was no danger and asked his patrons to stay in their seats, he was bowled over by the rush of people who refused to believe him. They then for orchestra went into action. All the frantic exit-seekers automatically halted, and the panic was over. The film was quickly subdued, another film substituted for the burned picture, and the cash customers who had a few moments previously been so earnest in their endeavors to seek the outer air, became at once even more intent in their efforts to enjoy the theater without paying over again.

Spa Crowds Give Germans Icy Greeting

(Continued from page one)

both sides have agreed on the extent of the German occupation.

Declare Germany's Good Faith

"There should first be a general economic discussion between us. To this discussion we bring perfect good will, perfect good faith. Besides we intend to do everything that the peace treaty obliges us to do. But Germany is not in a position to know what steps she must take to fulfill the treaty. For instance, Germany is still uncertain whether in reckoning her capacity for payment she can count upon the great economic forces of upper Silesia. In other respects also we depend upon the German promises to know how they propose to help us carry our economic burden."

"In order to do this the German people must have incentives to work and produce raw materials. Before taking my present position I was at the head of a large industrial union. In this position I carefully studied the possibilities of German industry to meet the treaty obligations. I hope that German industry will be able to fulfill these obligations in large measure. But for that she naturally needs the assurance that she can work in tranquility and order."

"All this must be discussed at Spa, and I hope that the discussions will take place in the spirit of mutual understanding. In our discussions we should look to the past only with the intention of healing the wounds of the world."

Simons declared he resigned his position under Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau because he considered the treaty impossible of fulfillment.

Must Know Conditions

"We have now, however, given our word and must do our best to keep it. When we know the conditions under which we can work we may be able to make proposals. We have the power to come to any arrangement within the provisions of the treaty in order to carry it into effect, but if any arrangements must be made outside the treaty we must go home and ask the Reichstag for power to treat these subjects."

"For instance, certain matters were to be left in the hands of the reparations commission. If the Allies now wish to dictate to us some other scheme it would be better to leave this treaty as it is until the reparations commission takes decisions in 1921. But it would be more satisfactory for both parties to make common concessions to arrive at a financial scheme. All that Germany can do is export her merchandise."

"German exports alone can relieve her from the burden thrown on her people."

A notable absentee from the German delegations was Minister of Defense Gessler, as, according to the Germans, there will be discussions of disarmament at Spa.

Reparations Agreement Remote

SPA, July 4. (By The Associated Press).—The probability of an agreement on the total sum of reparations Germany is to pay appears slight.

Herr Fehrenbach said to-night that he had nothing to add to his considered declarations to the German Parliament until after he had met the Allied ministers. Germany's resources and capacity to pay, he declared, were set forth in the memorandum given to each of the principal and Allied governments.

The conviction of the German delegation as derived from another German source is that, taking the minimum unofficial reports of the equivalent of \$20,000,000,000 with interest on the maximum of \$30,000,000,000, Germany will not agree to pay even half the lowest sum.

The Allied Prime Ministers, the correspondent is informed, have doubts themselves of Germany engaging at this conference to pay anything like what the Allies must insist upon, nor can the Prime Ministers reduce, in the present state of opinions of their own Parliaments and peoples, the high figures arrived at tentatively. Both sides will try each other out on this question without a reasonable prospect of agreeing, but with the view of being in a position to renew the discussion at another conference.

Italy Would Not Gain At Expense of Belgium

ROME, July 4.—Protests against any plan by which Italy's "just share of the German indemnity" would be given her at the expense of Belgium are voiced by almost every newspaper here. "We don't ask payment at the expense of Belgium," said the "Giornale d'Italia," "but demand our just share. It is evident, in order that Italy, Belgium and smaller nations be satisfied, that France does not insist upon 50 per cent and Great Britain 25 per cent of the sum Germany must pay."

The newspaper suggests that Italy's share should be 14½ per cent.

Poles Again Check Reds

WARSAW, July 1.—It was announced to-day that the advance of the Bolshevik General Budenny's first army cavalry, infantry and artillery has been checked.

The Poles are making a stand just east of the Ukrainian boundaries as defined in Poland's recognition of the Ukraine.

The Poles are in control of the railway northward from Rovno to Jamietex-Poldolski.

King Alfonso at San Sebastian

For League Council Meetings

MADRID, July 4.—King Alfonso will be at his residence at San Sebastian later this month while the Council of the League of Nations is meeting there, and will probably attend some of the informal sessions.

Marquis de Lema, Spanish Foreign Minister, intends to go to San Sebastian soon to take part in preparation for the meeting. He hopes to attend sessions of the council.

Japan Decides To Hold Part Of Saghalien

Siberian Province Will Be Occupied by Troops Pending a Settlement For Slaying of the 700

Atrocity Is Denounced

Premier Tells Imperial Diet That "Honor of Nation Demands Positive Action"

WASHINGTON, July 4. (By The Associated Press).—Japan has decided to occupy such points of the province of Saghalien, Siberia, as it deems necessary pending the establishment there of a legitimate government and a satisfactory settlement for the massacre of the Japanese at Mukden.

The government's decision was published yesterday in the "Official Gazette" at Tokio and at the same time announced by Premier Hara in his address at the opening of the special session of the Imperial Diet. The Premier also announced that Japanese troops would be withdrawn immediately from those districts of Siberia where their presence no longer was needed.

Japanese troops will not be withdrawn from the Vladivostok region, however, the government holding that this stands on a different footing because Korea can be menaced from this direction. Many Japanese live there, and Harbarovsk, within the region, constitutes a point of strategic importance on the way to Saghalien.

Premier Hara's Speech

Premier Hara's speech, as made public today by the Japanese Embassy here, follows:

"Special session of the Diet being brief in duration, the government intends to propose only bills whose early passage is in the interest of national demands, viz: those concerning the national defense, the increase of salaries, the revision of pension system, the improvement of judicial system, and the development of national power."

"Of our foreign relations the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is under serious consideration of the government. The question of the Chinese loans, the government is gratified to note, has been solved by the formation of a new consortium. But the question of Shanghai is still unsettled, due to the failure of the Chinese government to accept the proposal for negotiations."

"The event of Nicholasievsk is heart-rending in extreme. The government laments the fate of those who fell victims of an atrocity, and honor of the nation naturally demands positive action."

Will Evacuate Certain Districts

"Therefore, the government has decided to take such a course as announced in the statement published to-day. As also announced at the same time, the government has come to the decision, in conformity with previous declarations, to evacuate those districts in Siberia where the presence of Japanese troops is no longer needed."

"A few words respecting the present financial conditions of the country, with particular regard to the adjustment of prices. The government was careful to follow the policy of avoiding such measures as might cause general depression by abruptly interfering with the existing economic arrangement. Despite that caution, it is regretted that the financial condition has recently been experienced. The government is doing its best to remedy the situation and secure the financial stability."

The government's announcement in the "Official Gazette," referred to by the Premier, follows:

"Between March 15 and the latter part of May nearly 700 Japanese, men, women and children at Nikolaievsk, including officers and men of the garrison and the consul and his family, were massacred by Bolsheviks in the most revolting, cruel manner."

Decide to Maintain Troops

"Faced by such event, the Japanese government felt it incumbent upon them to take steps to uphold the honor and prestige of this country, but in absence, at this moment, of any responsible government to whom representations might be made, the Japanese government have been at a loss as to the proper line of action they should follow to achieve their end. In these circumstances the Japanese government have come to the decision, pending the establishment of a legitimate government and satisfactory settlement of the present affair, to occupy such points in the Province of Saghalien as they may deem necessary."

"Having regard for the complete evacuation of Zabaikal provinces by Czechoslovak troops, the Japanese government has decided to withdraw its troops from these regions in conformity with its repeated declarations. Districts around Vladivostok, however, stand on a different footing. Not only is the menace from those quarters against Korea still present, but the situation tends rather to aggravate. Moreover, there is a large number of Japanese residents in the neighborhood, and Harbarovsk constitutes a point of strategic importance on the way to the province of Saghalien."

"In view of these considerations, the Japanese government finds itself compelled, until such time as peace and order shall have been completely secured, to maintain a sufficient number of troops in these regions."

Body of General Gorgas Will Be Brought to U. S.

LONDON, July 4.—The body of Major General William C. Gorgas, former Surgeon-General of the United States Army, who died early this morning, will be sent to the United States on a government transport sailing either July 14 or 16.

Mrs. Gorgas and Mrs. Noble will accompany the body of General Gorgas home. Brigadier General Robert E. Noble, who had been in constant attendance during the illness of General Gorgas, will head the mission to West Africa.

Many messages of condolence are reaching London to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Tribute to the life and achievements of Major General William C. Gorgas, who died yesterday in London, was paid by Secretary Baker to-day in the following statement:

"The death of Major General Gorgas closes a career of great distinction. The work of General Gorgas in the Canal Zone made the completion of the canal possible and saved thousands of lives. It would be impossible even to estimate the lives saved by his subsequent pursuit of yellow-fever prevention. His work has practically made an historic disease of what was once a virulent plague. Although a physician and scientist, General Gorgas was in every sense a soldier. Military men and military things had his sympathetic interest, and he carried over into his scientific and humanitarian pursuits the zeal and courage of the soldier. He was courteous, high minded, scholarly and zealous, and the withdrawal of his fine enthusiasm is a distinct loss to modern medicine, just as his great career is an inspiration to doctors and soldiers alike."

Poland Grateful to U. S.

Sends Message of Appreciation For Aid of Aviators

WARSAW, July 4.—Poland expresses gratitude for the aid given the Polish army by the Kosciuszko squadron of American aviators in a message sent by the Foreign Minister to the Polish Legation at Washington.

"On the occasion of American Independence Day," says the message, "the Minister of War sends to Secretary of War Baker Poland's deepest appreciation for the heroic work of the Kosciuszko squadron, composed of Americans who are fighting for Polish independence to repay the debt of honor incurred by the efforts of Kosciuszko and Pulaski during the American nation's struggle for independence."

Major Cedric Fauntleroy, of Chicago, has been appointed chief of aviation of the Second Army. Captain Merion Cooper, of Jacksonville, Fla., will succeed Major Fauntleroy as commander of the Kosciuszko squadron.

Spain Imports German Military Trucks and Other Equipment

MADRID, July 4.—Large numbers of German military trucks and other field equipment are being imported into this country, a cargo being landed at Barcelona last week. Among the consignments are field kitchens formerly used in the German army. Most of the trucks are without tires, the wheels being shod with the improvised tires that were placed on them during the latter days of the war.

Chile Has New Cabinet

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 4.—A new Cabinet took office July 1 under the premiership of Pedro Garcia de la Huerta.

Grecian Armies Form Junction And Rout Turks

Force From South and Other Which Landed From Sea of Marmora Gain Their Objective in Quick Time

Expected to Take Brussa

City Held by Nationalists Is Within Easy Range of the Guns of Allied Fleet

ATHENS, July 4.—The Greek offensive against Mustafa Kemal Pasha's Turkish Nationalist forces, which began June 22, ended July 2 with the junction at Omerkei, north of Balikesir, of the Greeks from the south with those which landed Friday at Panderma, on the Sea of Marmora.

These operations, which it was estimated, would require fifteen days, were completed successfully in eleven days, the opposing Nationalist forces being crushed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4. (By The Associated Press).—An unverified report received here says that the Greeks, in their offensive against the Turkish Nationalists, are within three miles south of the Sea of Marmora. The official at Brussa, it is stated, have it impossible to defend the city, as the Allied navies in the Gulf of Gemlik are within easy range with their big guns. The Turks are displaying no disposition to resist, because of the threat of Vice-Admiral de Robeck, commander of the Allied fleet in the Dardanelles, to bombard the city in case of resistance.

No reports have as yet been received here of landings by the Greeks at Mudania and Gemlik, both of which have excellent highways to Brussa. There is also a railway from Gemlik to Brussa.

A Greek statement issued July 2 said: "The enemy, after a crushing defeat south of Balikesir, has been pursued actively. Only scattered remnants succeeded in fleeing toward Brussa."

The Nationalists have evacuated Ismid, about sixty miles to the southeast of Constantinople.

Apparently the Nationalists are much discouraged by the speedy advance of the Greeks. There are many indications that the Turks are withdrawing in the best possible order toward the line from Brussa to Afium-Kerahissir, in the hills and mountains, whence bandit gangs can harass the enemy's advance toward the Baghdad railway.

It is believed the Nationalists lack artillery and will rely on guerilla warfare.

British warships attempted to land marines Friday at Mudania, on the Sea of Marmora, but they were repulsed by rapid-fire guns widely scattered along the coast. Evidently the guns were placed since the British landing on June 28.

The Greeks say the Turks lost 2,500 men, including 1,500 prisoners, in the fighting preceding the capture of Balikesir, about 100 miles northeast of Smyrna.

General Paraskevopoulos, commander in chief of the Greek army, announces that the Greek troops moving southward from Smyrna, effected a junction with the advance guard Friday twenty-five kilometers northeast of Balikesir, the

Turks fleeing in disorder toward Brussa.

Italian Force Fights Greeks Near Smyrna

Hellenes Take Up Position Near Turks Who Burned a Station and Clash Follows

LONDON, July 4.—Fighting between Italian and Greek troops near Ajaccio, on the Aidin railroad southeast of Smyrna, Saturday, is reported in a dispatch to the London "Times" from Smyrna. The dispatch says the Turkish Nationalists, having penetrated the Italian lines, burned a railroad station without Italian intervention. The Greek commander sent a force to occupy a position within the Italian lines. The Italians ordered the Greeks to withdraw, and they refused. Thereupon the Italians fired and the Greeks replied. There were several casualties on both sides.

The dispatch says the Greeks retain the position, but that the incident is worrying the Greek authorities, who maintain that it is imperative to safeguard the Aidin railroad. They fear that if the friction continues the Turks will be confirmed in their belief that the Italians sympathize with them.

Alessandri Leads in Chile For President by 4 Votes

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 4.—Complete returns for the Presidential elections on